

## **GEODYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF PALEOZOIC ZONES OF KAZAKHSTAN AND THEIR NEW**

Seitmuratova, E.Y., Lyapichev, G.F., Bekmukhametov, A.E., Radenko, N.L.,  
(Institute of Geological Sciences)

The study of composition of Paleozoic magmatic formations in Kazakhstani part of Uralo-Mongolian folded belt has demonstrated that they form vertical rows which are dissimilar and characterize three paleozone groups. The zones have emerged on three types of earth-crust: oceanic, transitional, continental, what is identified by initial index -formations, inherent only to a particular group of paleozones. For the first group it is primarily sodium basalt formations; for the second-contrasting basalt- riolites sodium and potassium, for the third-successively differentiated dacite-riolites and riolites of normal and potassium alkaline. The comparison of paleozones with contemporary structures of earth-crust displays similarities of compositions of the magmatic formations. In fact, basalts of Northern-Balhash and Atasu-Nuri paleozones don't differ from basalts of typical island-arc formations of the Eastern outskirts of Asia, and the chemistry of basalts of Chara and Erementaу paleozones is identical to basalts of intra-ocean islands and middle-ocean ranges. The analogies for structures of continental type are tracked too. The aforementioned allows to typify geodynamic conditions of Kazakhstani paleozones from actual standpoint. Comparison of metallogenesis particularities of paleozones and contemporary structures with identical geodynamic conditions reveals new aspects of their metallogenesis (silver, golden and rare-earth mineralisations of volcano-platonic belts, etc.)